

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1912 - 1913 ★

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

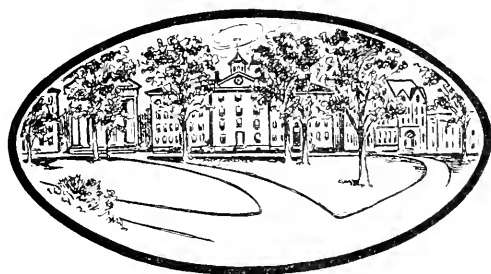
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June, 1912, to May, 1913

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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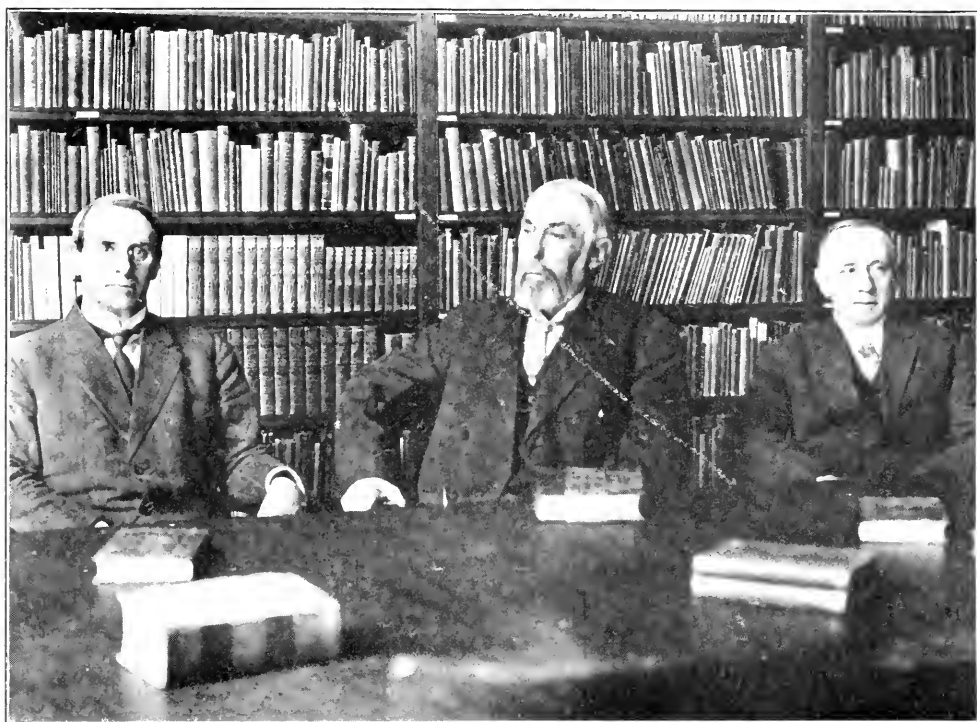
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE, 1912

No. 1



IN THE SERVICE OF BROWN SINCE 1892

WALTER C. BRONSON

J. IRVING MANATT

ALBERT B. JOHNSON

THREE TWENTY-YEAR PROFESSORS

Three professors complete in 1912 twenty years of service in Brown University, Professors Manatt, Bronson and Johnson. They joined the Brown faculty in 1892, at the beginning of Dr. Andrews's fourth year as president. The number of students was then 549, including 88 graduate students and 39 members of the Women's College. The faculty numbered 53, of whom 28 were of professorial rank. There were 12 college buildings, two of which have since given place to others.

James Irving Manatt was born in Mil-

lersburg, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1845, a son of Robert and Jemima (Gwin) Manatt. He served as a private in the 46th Iowa infantry in 1864. After a year on the staff of the Chicago Evening Post, he entered Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, graduating in 1869. He continued his studies at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1873. He was professor of Greek in Denison University, 1874-6, and spent the following year studying at Leipsic. He was then appointed professor of Greek at Marietta College, where he remained 1877-1884.

During the next five years he was chancellor of the University of Nebraska. In 1889 he was appointed United States consul at Athens, remaining there until 1893, when he entered upon his present position as professor of Greek literature and history at Brown, though his appointment dates from the previous year. He married, in 1870, Arletta Winifred Clark, by whom he has had one son, William Whitney Manatt, the sculptor, and five daughters, two of whom are graduates of Brown—Winifred (Mrs. Herbert M. Bacon of Berkeley, Cal.) and Sara Imbrie (Mrs. Dr. W. W. Cadbury of the University Medical School at Canton, China). He is a member of the American Philological Association, the American Social Science Association, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (London), and the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and was a delegate to the First International Congress of Archaeology at Athens in 1905. He is joint-author with Tsountas of "The Mycenaean Age," 1897, the first complete and systematic survey of primitive Greek culture, and editor of Xenophon's "Hellenica," with commentary, 1888. He has contributed numerous articles to reviews and magazines. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Iowa College in 1886 and by the University of Nebraska in 1902. He has an enviable reputation not only as a scholar, teacher and writer, but also as a lecturer and after-dinner speaker.

Walter Cochrane Bronson was born in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 17, 1862, a son of Rev. Benjamin Franklin and Annie Hasseltine (Chaplin) Bronson, his father being a graduate of Madison University in the class of 1844, and his mother a daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, Brown 1799, the first president of Waterville College. He was prepared for college in the high school at Putnam, Conn., and was graduated from Brown in 1887. After two years spent in graduate study, teaching and writing, he was appointed fellow in English literature in Cornell University in 1889, receiving the degree of A. M. the following June. He was immediately appointed professor of English at De Pauw University, where he remained two years. In 1892 he was appointed associate professor of English literature at Brown; in 1895

he was made full professor. He gave two courses during the summer quarter of 1910 at the University of Chicago, and in the same summer was special lecturer at the University of West Virginia.

He is author of "A Short History of American Literature," 1900, and editor of "The Poems of William Collins," 1898, "English Essays," 1905, "English Poems," 1908-11, in four volumes, and "American Poems" (in press). He has in preparation a History of Brown University to be issued in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1914. He has published occasional reviews, besides several papers on educational topics. He married, Aug. 17, 1905, Elsie Marion Straffin, Brown A. B. and A. M., 1904. He received the degree of Litt. D. from Colby in 1904. He is a favorite speaker with audiences that appreciate earnestness, literary grace and humor of extra dryness.

Albert Bushnell Johnson was born in Fairton, N. J., Jan. 20, 1869, a son of Rev. Hiram Ebenezer and Sarah (Grinnell) Johnson. He was prepared for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, and was graduated from Brown in 1891, receiving the degree of A. M. upon examination in 1892. In the latter year he was appointed instructor in the Romance languages at Brown, a position which he held until 1899, when he was made assistant professor in the same department; he was made associate professor in 1903.

He studied in Paris in the summers of 1894, '95 and '96, in Madrid in the summers of 1900, '01 and '02, and in the summers of 1905 and '06 he studied and travelled in both Spain and France. In the summers of 1908 and '09 he taught and studied in the University of Chicago. Since 1909 he has been chief reader in French for the College Entrance Examination Board, and since 1911 he has also been an examiner in French for the board.

He has edited a volume of Spanish short stories, entitled "Cuentos modernos," 1908. He has been active in the development of the Providence Alliance Francaise and has been its first vice-president for the last three years. He may be called the founder of the study of Spanish at Brown.

STATE INDIVIDUALISM OF THE WEST

WHY SO MUCH EMPHASIS IS LAID ON THE COMMONWEALTH THERE

By Lester Burrell Shippee, 1903

States' rights, as a political issue, is said to have deceased with the ending of our differences in the sixties. Our commonwealths have been assuming, in some respects, the position of a new variety of provinces, of administrative areas. Nevertheless, when one from the more eastern regions of the United States crosses the Rocky Mountains he feels strongly the insistence upon recognition of state identity. This fact is impressed in many ways: the newspaper harps upon it, not only in the editorial columns, but in the manner of presentation of the daily happenings; ordinary conversation on indifferent topics unconsciously emphasizes it; it flaunts from the handbill of the real estate agent and calls insistently from the advertisements of the merchants.

It would be incorrect to call this a new presentation of the old doctrine of states' rights, because it is not essentially political, although with its reflections in politics as a matter of course; it is more a doctrine of sentiment, an effusion of self-consciousness, a demand for recognition as Californian, Nevadan or Oregonian. An evangelist relates that, in a meeting in a backwoods district of one of the Coast States, he called upon all Christians to rise. One man, whom he knew slightly, sat unmoved. After the meeting the leader casually remarked that he was surprised that the other had not seen fit to respond to the invitation. "But I'm a Baptist," was the reply. The evangelist explained that he had not made any distinctions as to sect, and had he been in a Baptist church he would have considered that such an invitation included him. "But it would not," was the answer.

So with the native in any state across the Rockies—and one becomes a native in from six months to a year—there must be something more than the generic term. It is quite insufficient to be called an American; one is that and something more; or better,

perhaps, one is a Washingtonian, or what not, and incidentally an American.

Of course it is allowed that there is something of this feeling wherever one goes in these states; but commonwealth lines loom up nowhere so portentously, or appear so vitally personal, as in the Mountain and Coast States. This exists in spite of the obvious fact that by far the greater part of the population has had its roots torn up from the soil of some other locality, and it easily comes to be the habit to speak patronizingly, at best, of regions less blest, and this means all others, than the particular one with which the individual is identified. All those superlatives which are common property of every American are in constant demand, particularly when conversing with a newcomer who must be impressed.

Whatever may be the legal and political aspect of the time-honored question as to which was formed first, state or Union, the fact remains that each of the thirteen original states did have a colonial existence, logically and chronologically the forerunner and parent of the state; nay, more, the change from one condition to the other, so far as the people therein were concerned, was nominal, a legal matter that occupied itself with forms rather than vital facts. In such a case it is not at all a matter of comment that there should have been strong, even violent, insistence upon commonwealth individuality, upon states' rights, to use that term which comprehended the whole gamut of social and political existence. Since each of these groups had maintained, from its foundation, a social and political integrity, with about as little contact with neighboring groups as could be where the societies were composed of people of common speech, customs and inheritance, it would have been a miracle indeed had loose confederation turned, upon the word, into federation and

unity. While economic factors, more potent than written constitutions, drew these groups together, the tendency was more powerful in some regions than in others; so it was possible in the fourth decade of the nineteenth century for a senator from Massachusetts to give voice to the new doctrine of nationality, while he from the South might equally insist that the word "nation" was, to him, the most detested in the English language when it was applied to the United States. We were a group of little *states* slowly realizing that the form of organization, which seemed designed for a confederation, was in reality acting as the constitutional basis of the nation which was developing largely from other motives. Nothing else could be expected of a people, rooted in the soil, than they should emphasize in all manners the fact of their oneness with some particular state. There was a peculiarity which inhered in the Virginian, in the Rhode Islander, which made him essentially a product of his native commonwealth and to be recognized as such wherever he might go.

To a certain degree this peculiarity was, and is, found in the native of Tennessee and Kentucky, and in him of Vermont, as well. In each case there was much of the same identity with the region that was common along the Atlantic coast. Louisiana, too, markedly exhibits these characteristics.

When we have gone into the old Northwest Territory, however, the relation would seem to become weaker; and when we cross the Mississippi there seems to be little reason why any particular state should grip its citizens with anything like the intensity that developed farther east. If it has become weak in the land between the river and the mountains, why should it exist at all when the Rockies are surmounted? It is obvious that the same explanation which was adequate for the Atlantic and Gulf States does not wholly meet the situation. These newer states have been carved from the public domain; instead of having irregular boundaries marked by rivers, mountains and sentiment, arising in royal charters and being perfected through legal bickerings, they are geometrical figures with whose straight lines sentiment would seem to comport as

well as with the equally angular outlines of the New England spinster of a half century ago. Congress has said, let this parallel of latitude and this meridian be thy bound, and lo! it was so. Perhaps the aspirations of the primal group of pioneers guided the framing of the statute, but more often the decision was purely arbitrary.

It is to be noted that this matter under consideration is not one of local loyalty and identity. One's championing one's town, one's city, the region of interests and personal acquaintances, is another matter altogether; it is universal. But why the state? It cannot be the result of personal knowledge, for the man who shouts most loudly usually has seen little beyond his immediate neighborhood, if he happened to be born in the state, and if he is an importation, his knowledge may not be much greater. At best it can be but the casual and passing interest that is aroused by the new; not the deep and abiding local loyalty which comes from years of intimate experiences.

Consider the people. We appreciate what it means to be an Adams of Massachusetts—even though those "Adamses" were *parvenus* when they loomed big in the time of the Revolution. A Randolph of Virginia means something infinitely more than the Donnellies of Paterson, N. J. The significance is analogous to that of six hundred years' possession of an English manor. Wherever the Adams or the Randolph may go, or whatever he may do, he is of Massachusetts or of Virginia. How is it with Everett of Seattle or Billings of Stockton? If Everett was born west of the Rockies it is a fact worthy of note. Some day he shall sit with the pioneers and pathfinders at the annual feast. The best we may do for Billings, in the way of a claim to roots in the soil, is to say that he is the son of a 'Forty-niner. Very likely it was Everett of Illinois, then Everett of North Dakota, and finally Everett of Washington; most emphatically of Washington, and do not, as you value your life, or at least your reputation, call him Mr. Everett of Oregon. The chances are that Billings arrived *via* Chicago, or Detroit, and Denver; and while he was in the latter place he was as loyal a citizen of Colorado as he is now of California, although he would never admit it. So far as the minds

of Billings and Everett may be fathomed by the third person their protestations are absolutely sincere. Each one of them believes he would be unspeakably miserable if there were a prospect of his having to end his days in Indiana or Pennsylvania. There took place a land show in Chicago not long ago. To Oregon was set apart a day to demonstrate the marvels of that state. In the report of the eventful occasion, given in a Portland paper, it was stated that "former residents of Oregon, now expatriated for business reasons, made a pathetic picture as they lingered around the exhibit and told all visitors that no land could compare with Oregon in any respect."

That the cases of Everett and Billings may be seen to be the rule and not the exception, it is necessary only to realize that, in the decade preceding 1910, Washington much more than doubled her population; California added 60 per cent.; Oregon, 62 per cent.; Nevada, 93 per cent.; and Idaho, 101 per cent. This means that to these states have come men and women from all over the Union, and, to a less extent, from foreign lands, in throngs; and the story of the growth of the last decade is that of the previous decades intensified. Consequently there is the further inference that these people cannot have become a part of the region through family tradition, through the sentiment that drives the individual back to the homestead and the family roof-tree. A native—this time actually born on the Coast—was speaking about a "very old house, over forty years old." She to whom the remark was made mentioned the fact that her parents were living in a house over one hundred years old, and they did not consider that especially venerable. "Why," said the Coastite, "my father wants to build a new house every ten or twelve years in order to have all the modern improvements. I don't see how they can stand it to live in such an old place!" In spite of all this the "state" sentiment lives intensely everywhere west of the mountains. Said one visitor in a far-western city, "I've heard more talk about 'my state' since I arrived here three weeks ago than I have about my own state in all my life."

And the question again comes, Why is this?

At the foundation of the matter there is something akin to that feeling which made the New Yorker and the Marylander insist so strongly on the "sovereignty" of his own "state;" that made it so difficult to change from a loose form of confederation to a stronger bond of union. But it is the sentiment in the making, not matured as was it in the case of the older commonwealths in '76 and in '87. It is possible to perceive at first hand the development of social groups, moulded by factors of environment, similar in action to those which produced Samuel Adams and John C. Calhoun. We need, however, have little apprehension of a new doctrine of secession in the immediate future. Alongside these factors, which tend to promote commonwealth individuality, other influences, still more powerful, are merging the local, that is, state interests, into national aspirations. Yet the former factors, in process of neutralization as they are, loom up and engage the attention. Moreover, perhaps the situation after all is not so difficult to understand: the Puritan and the Virginia cavalier, the Dutch farmer and the Kentucky mountaineer, all detached themselves from other ties and identified themselves with the new land; so the Oregonian and the Californian to-day are doing. Had the settler in the fertile valley of the Connecticut expected to tarry but a space, there would have come no such sentiment as that which made him a part of the region; he put his life into the growth of this community, and the community came to be integrally bound up with the colony. The Idaho settler and the Washington settler are able to see the fruit of their toil; before their eyes appear the manifestations of civilization advancing in the face of uncultured nature. No matter how short has been the time in which the "native" has been in his new commonwealth, he has been able to see the face of the land change; railroads have come and sent out ramifications into valleys where the cattleman reigned supreme up to yesterday; in two years, even in one, there has sprung up a town—now incorporated and calling itself "city"—where the pioneer of five years standing can remember primeval forest. Within the decade it is possible to review a growth of cities that involves a change from the flat-roofed, ugly little

frontier shops to sky-scrapers, and the citizen of Spokane or Portland looks upon the erection of an eleven-story office building as a jewel in his individual crown of glory; it is the embodiment of his aspirations. Into this growth the citizen builds himself with the brick and the mortar. In the more settled portions of the land the fundamental pioneer work has long been done, the essential steps have long been taken, and all that the individual can do is to devote himself to some little detail and attempt its betterment or perfection; he uses the etcher's tool instead of the levelling axe and the creative trowel. It does not seem the same to replace one stupendous work with another somewhat more impressive as it does to construct a great work where nature was untouched before. In the older region one becomes a part of his locality, it possesses him; in the newer, one dominates and possesses the land and all that is connected therewith. In the one the man is the child; in the other he is the parent.

With this meaning for his state, it becomes a matter of vital interest whether federal assistance comes to help in the up-building; it is more than a question as to whether a lesser or a greater sum shall be expended. To this end members of Congress must show a record of something accomplished in the line of securing appropriations for the state. Constructive national statesmanship is an amiable quality, but, as compared with the "getting" capacity, it ranks with the trifling dessert beside the substantial viands of a satisfying meal. Exhibit "A" of the congressman on trial for his past record and ambitious to make another consists in the ability to point to so much for reclamation, so much for rivers and harbors and the general promotion of legislation which entails the expenditure of money in his state. This is not mere vulgar grabbing in the "pork barrel!" It is a part of the process of bringing the state into its own; just because this particular commonwealth started late in the race is no reason why it should continue to take an inferior and retiring position.

Beside this parental feeling toward his state the Westerner is actuated by other motives, somewhat less admirable perhaps, but remarkably human. The great and

overshadowing need of the transmontane states is people, men and women, more and ever more. From every point of view the accession of new comers is the paramount *desideratum* of all. The farmer yearns for more markets for his products, and, perchance, a purchaser for his surplus acres; the merchant dreams of ever-increasing sales; the politician sees visions of the time when the number of representatives in Congress shall be doubled and quadrupled, when his state, so long pushed into the background, shall tower as a lusty young giant; the real estate agent feels in his tingling fingers the initial 5 per cent. and many 2½'s. Yes, the land agent! He is omnipresent and omniverous. It is a dangerous matter to tarry unduly long before any pleasing prospect, or to gaze with any but casual interest upon a dwelling which may engage the attention. With unerring scent the agent will dog you to your remotest haunt and seek to fix his talons in your hoard. It appears, from a conservative estimate, that one-tenth the total male population above the age of twenty-one years is actively engaged in this occupation, and that four-fifths the remaining adult population, both male and female, do not feel averse to conducting a little deal for a friend as a matter of neighborly interest—with the customary fees. A newcomer, aghast at the spectacle, asks what will happen to the ultimate consumer, when, even now, land values are soaring to heights which strike terror to the soul of the unsophisticated. He learns that the ultimate victim is not yet, and, while the throngs continue to come, let us eat, drink and speculate in town lots, earnestly supplicating that we be not ruined by assessments for all manner of improvements.

But this is no new phenomenon. Land speculation has been the accompaniment of every successive wave of migration across the continent, and it would be a bold man who would declare that it is more rampant to-day west of the Rockies than it has been in the past few decades on the west bank of the Mississippi, or, still earlier, north of the Ohio. Even now there are appearing some hopeful signs that point towards a subsidence to normal conditions; one railroad president, whose company has been opening up a hitherto untouched region in

one of the Coast states, has flatly stated that the progress of the new road beyond a certain point will depend entirely on whether the owners are willing to sell their land at a price within the reach of prospective buyers. Since, next to people, railroad extension is most desired, such an ultimatum will tend to prove a wholesome corrective for what might be a repetition of frenzied orgies of speculation.

It is, no doubt, safe to prophesy that this period of commonwealth egotism and ingrowing self-consciousness is bound to disappear, and in a relatively short time. Faster and more powerfully than localizing tendencies work nationalizing forces. Constantly improving means of communication, inevitable contact with other communities, zones of commercial interests which ignore state lines, can but serve to round off the corners of aggressive state individualism. The rapidity with which metropolitanism has been attained by the central municipalities, and the speed with which raw land is being turned into culti-

vated fields and orchards, tend to reduce conditions to approximate those obtaining in the older parts of our land.

The tide of migration has reached the Pacific and has already turned back to sweep those places passed by in the westward rush; the "West" is disappearing even as one gazes. It is just possible to catch a last flitting glimpse of the picturesque frontier life which we have been accustomed to associate with anything west of the Divide. With the valedictory of the "West" will come the final chapter of the peripatetic selfness of commonwealth, which, ousted from the Northeast by economic development, was in turn driven from the South to take refuge across the Great River, and is now holding its last ground in the mountains and on the coast. The wave of nationality which has changed, and continues to change, our polity and our society seems ready to engulf the final bulwark.

Forest Grove, Oregon

FOR TRUSTEES

In accordance with the regulations, the Advisory Board of the Associated Alumni has selected the gentlemen named below as candidates for nomination to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Charles G. King, A. B., Baptist, of Cleveland:

Charles Henry Pendleton, clergyman, of Youngstown, Ohio, A. B., Brown 1878. Rochester Theological Seminary, 1878-1881. Pastor of Baptist churches in Salem and Cleveland, Ohio; Worcester, Mass.; Mount Holly, N. J. Since 1904 pastor First Baptist Church, Youngstown, Ohio. Trustee Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1887-1896. A very enthusiastic alumnus whose personal influence has brought a remarkable number of students to the university from Youngstown and its neighborhood.

Harry Wild Jones, architect, of Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., Brown 1882. For two years student of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and with H. H. Richardson. Professor of architecture at the University of Minnesota, 1890-1892. Member Minneapolis

Board of Park Commissioners, 1894-1906. Lecturer at the University of Chicago and Rochester Theological Seminary. President Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Secretary of the Brown Association of Minnesota, which was organized through his zealous efforts.

Charles Sumner Stedman, attorney-at-law, of Albany, N. Y. Ph. B., Brown 1896. Graduate Albany Law School, 1898. Admitted to New York bar, 1898. Member law firm of Stedman & Stedman. Director Albany Insurance Co., New York Lithograph Co. Trustee Albany Y. M. C. A. Vice-president Albany County Bar Association. Member City Plan Association. Director and secretary University Club. President Albany Alumni, 1908, and actively interested in the welfare of the university.

Ballots may be forwarded to the secretary of the alumni, Professor A. K. Potter, at the university. For those who prefer to cast their ballot on commencement day, polling places will be provided, both on the campus and on the lawn by the meeting house, from 8:30 to 1:30 o'clock.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEIKLEJOHN OF AMHERST

AND HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE OFFICE OF DEAN

Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of Brown University and professor of logic and metaphysics, was on May 17 unanimously chosen to the presidency of Amherst College by the trustees of that institution. He has accepted the election and will enter upon his duties in the fall.

Dr. Meiklejohn has been dean of Brown for the last eleven years, and in this capacity has come into close relations with the president and faculty of the university

been magnified and emphasized, and much of the routine work previously appertaining to the presidency has been devolved upon it.

Dean Meiklejohn has won a substantial place in the esteem of successive college classes. His discipline has been firm but considerate. With the faculty, also, he has sustained relations of respect and affection. His voice has been influential in faculty meetings; as a teacher he has proved inspiring to his students. In recent years he has won a high reputation as a public speaker. His address at the meeting of the Brown alumni in Boston last year was hailed far and wide as a masterly effort, and his talk at the meeting of the Washington alumni this year added to his oratorical laurels.

He goes to the headship of Amherst College at the age of forty, well equipped for this responsible post. He has been a close student of educational tendencies, has pronounced convictions in favor of thorough work, believes in fitting the task to the individual student, and takes the scholarly view. Amherst is to be congratulated on securing his services; to him also congratulations are due on the high honor of his election.

Alexander Meiklejohn was, like President Schurman of Cornell and Dr. Patton, for fourteen years president of Princeton, born outside of the United States, at Rochdale, Eng., on Feb. 3, 1872. The first eight years of his life were spent in Great Britain, and then, in 1880, his parents brought their family to America, settling in Pawtucket, where his father, James Meiklejohn, is still in business.

The president-elect of Amherst is of Scotch descent, English birth and New England training and a member of the Congregational Church. He entered Brown University in 1889, where he took high scholastic rank. He was a member of the college hockey team and, in addition, played soccer and cricket on outside teams.



PRESIDENT-ELECT MEIKLEJOHN

on the one hand and the undergraduate body on the other. Dr. Faunce says that during this long term of service no misunderstanding has arisen between himself and the dean; he regards Dr. Meiklejohn, indeed, as the best dean in the country. Thanks to Dean Meiklejohn's energetic and successful administration, the post has

In June, 1893, he was graduated from the university with the degree of A. B. and two years later he received his degree of A. M.

Cornell gave him a Ph. D. in 1897, in which year he entered the Brown faculty. On June 14, 1902, he married, at Orange, N. J., Miss Nannine A. La Villa. They have three sons.

PROFESSOR RANDALL ELECTED DEAN

On May 24, Professor Otis Everett Randall, '84, was elected dean of the university to succeed Dr. Meiklejohn. The choice is universally hailed as felicitous. He will assume his new duties on Sept. 1.

Otis Everett Randall was born at North Stonington, Conn., on Feb. 28, 1860, the son of Darius H. and Abby Palmer (Frink) Randall. After graduating at the Westerly High School he entered Brown University and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. Three years later he took the degree of A. M.

Upon his graduation from college he

became a teacher in the Providence High School for one year, after which he was instructor in mathematics and civil engineering at Brown for six years. In 1891 he became assistant professor in the same department and, after a year, was made associate professor of mechanical drawing, a position he held until 1896.

In 1895, having pursued advanced work at the college, he received the degree of Ph. D., and in 1899 he went to Technische Hochschule, Charlottenburg, Germany, and the University of Berlin for a year's study.

After he had served as associate professor of mechanical drawing he was made the head of that department, and in 1905 he became professor of mechanics and mechanical drawing, the position which he now holds. He has written several books on mechanical subjects.

He married Miss Mabel Herbert Goffe in Providence in 1889.

Dean Randall is a member of many mechanical societies. Like Dean Meiklejohn, he is a Congregationalist.

DEAN MEIKLEJOHN IN NEW YORK

On the evening of May 22 the Brown University Club in New York gave Dean Meiklejohn a hearty reception at the club rooms on Forty-fourth street. About a hundred were present. The dean talked about some of the failures of the elective system and said the time has come "for the American college to select from the body of knowledge a unified system and make sure that the boy who studies it has learned of human life. It's a time for a new dogmatism." He told of going in his senior year to President Andrews for advice. The president said: "You're Scotch, aren't you?" "Yes, sir." "Not very strong on Scotch whiskey, are you?" "I guess not." "Then I guess you must be pretty strong on philosophy."

"So I took up philosophy," observed the dean, "and that was the beginning of the end for me."

One of the songs the company sang was as follows, to the tune of "Old Black Joe:"

Gone are the days when my heart was young
and gay,

When I was boss with very little pay,
Gone are the days for me as Dean of Brown,
I heard old Amherst calling, calling,
Meiklejohn.

CHORUS

I'm going, I'm going,
Though I'm very loth to leave.
For Alma Mater's halls of learning
I will grieve.

Gone are the days with Prexy and with Guild,
When I was judge of actions weird and wild
No more I'll teach the philosophic view,
I heard those C. Q. D.'s from Amherst,
Come P. D. Q.

Chorus, I'm going, etc.

Gone are those days, but oft I'll live them o'er
When I am Prexy and called the Dean no
more,
Though honors come and with them come re-
nown.

There'll be no place on this fair earth
Like dear old Brown.

Chorus, I'm going, etc.

COMMENCEMENT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

[Commencement in 1812 took place on Wednesday, September 2. The country was ablaze with excitement over the beginnings of the war with Great Britain. General Hull's recent surrender at Detroit had filled his countrymen with surprise and shame, which were in a few days to be somewhat relieved by the news of the destruction of the *Guerriere* by the *Constitution* under Captain Hull. The class numbered twenty-three men, of whom the first on the list, Thaddeus Allen, was the last to pass away, dying in 1883 at the age of ninety-seven. Though the class does not appear to have included any intellectual stars of the first magnitude, it contained a remarkable proportion of men whose lives are to be found recorded in the biographical dictionaries, no less than seven, Goddard, Greene, Ives, Blake, Knight, Parkhurst, and Winchell, of whom the last four find a place in Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature. Of the latter group the best known was John Lauris Blake, a prolific writer of school books and works of reference. The following account is taken from the Rhode Island American of Sept. 4, 1812.]

On Wednesday last the Commencement of *Brown University* was celebrated at the First Baptist Meeting House, in this town. After prayer by the President, the following exercises were introduced in the following order:

FORENOON.—MUSICK.

1. Salutatory Addresses in Latin, and an Oration in English on the obstacles to American Literature, by *Isaac Fiske*.
2. An Oration: Man by nature formed to be virtuous, by *Ephraim Randall*.
3. The progress of modern infidelity, an Oration, by *John L. Blake*.

MUSICK.

4. An Oration on Chivalry, by *Moses B. Ives*.
5. An Essay on the American Constitution, by *Richard Greene*.

6. A Latin Oration on the character of man, by *Samuel Phinney*.

7. Advantages arising from the study of Geography, an Oration, by *James Sanford*.

MUSICK.

8. An Oration: The influence of religious opinions on society, by *James M. Winchell*.

9. An Essay on the influence of a cultivated imagination, by *William G. Goddard*.

10. A Greek Oration on the love of glory, by *Preserved Smith*.

11. An Oration on Reason and Fancy, by *Ralph Gilbert*.

MUSICK.

12. A Dissertation on the rank of the Fair Sex in the scale of being, by *John L. Parkhurst*.

13. A Poem, by *Henry C. Knight*.

14. An Oration on Religious Freedom, by *Daniel Hewett*.

AFTERNOON.—MUSICK.

1. An Oration on Enthusiasm of Character, by *Christopher C. Dexter*.

2. An Oration on the influence of erroneous opinions imbibed in early life, by *Josephus Wheaton*.

3. An Oration: National virtue essential to national prosperity, by *Bradford Sumner*, Esq. Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.

4. The Conferring of the Degrees.

5. The President's Address.

6. An Oration on the cultivation of a genius for discovery and invention, with the Valedictory Addresses, by *Cyrus Kingsbury*.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Thaddeus Allen, John L. Blake, Christopher C. Dexter, Andrew M. Dorrance, Isaac Fiske, Ralph Gilbert, William G. Goddard, Richard Green, Daniel Hewett, Moses B. Ives, Cyrus Kingsbury, Henry C. Knight, William P. Newell, John L. Parkhurst, Samuel Phinney, Ephraim Randall, James Sanford, John Sanford, Preserved Smith, Josephus

Wheaton, Amos Whiting, Thaddeus Whiting, and James M. Winchell.

And the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Ebenezer Burgess, Gardner Burbank, Jacob Coney, Thomas Carlile, David Delano, James Dorrance, Silas Hall, Jonathan Goings, David Perry, Thomas Pope, Bradford Sumner, and John Taylor, all *alumni* of the Institution. John Fothergill Waterhouse, a Bachelor at Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*. The honorary Degree of Master of Arts was

conferred on the Rev. Horatio Gates Jones; and the Rev. Nathan Bourne Crocker, a Master at Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*; the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Messrs. Pardon Bowen and Levi Wheaton, of this town; and the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. James Hinton, of Oxford, England.—The Rev. Doctor Baldwin, of Boston, made the concluding Prayer.

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI—SPECIAL NOTICE

In view of the small attendance at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni in recent years and the increasing number of conflicting engagements, a change in the place and hour of meeting will this year be tried as an experiment. Under the auspices of the Executive Committee and with the co-operation of the Alumni Monthly, a dinner to which all alumni are invited will be served in the Gymnasium on Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The price will be one dollar. At 7:45 a series of colored lantern slides prepared by Mr. Sumner R. Vinton, '96, illustrating the history of the university and undergraduate life, will be exhibited. At 8:15, in the same place, will come the business meeting of the Associated Alumni, followed by brief, informal addresses. Graduates who are unable to attend the dinner may find it possible to be present for the later exercises. The meeting will adjourn in time to permit attendance at fraternity reunions.

Although members of classes holding regular reunions will not be able to be present, it is thought that a considerable number of alumni will be glad of this opportunity to meet old friends. Seats for classmates may be reserved together.

Satisfactory arrangements cannot be made by the committee unless they can know, within reasonable limits, by Monday morning, June 17, the number likely to be present at the dinner. If you wish a place reserved for you, will you please send a postcard to Mr. William C. Greene, 44 Alumni avenue, Providence?

The Alumni Monthly warmly urges every alumnus to sustain this most promising innovation. Let us make it a permanent success!

LUNCHEON GRILLS—XVIII

THE LITTERATEUR'S STORY—OUR ANANIAS CLUB

Our Litterateur has so often brought us up standing by corrections of our grammar, pronunciation and historical accuracy that we to-day demanded that he should parade before us some story of his attainments or misdemeanors, and give us the opportunity to return long delayed favors. As usual he consented to instruct us and related this ingenuous tale:

"My first acquaintance with the Ananias Club was made in one of the leading churches in Washington, where I had been seated in the broad aisle, right side, four from the front. At the head of the pew, wondering what fancied possibilities may have suggested placing me up so high in the synagogue, my elation was shortly vaporized by the announcement of the usher, 'Senator ——.' I looked around and there stood one of the leaders of the United States Senate, a standpatter, said to be the possessor of many millions of trees and dollars, and a sombre-looking wife. I concluded to make the first move and slid over into the middle of the pew, now a mere pawn, while the senatorial plutocrat dominated the vicinity. After the sermon the clergyman said that the collection to be taken on this Sunday was for the national purposes of the denomination, which from some casual remarks he made I felt justified in concluding was for the spread of the gospel of the Great Peace Bringer.

"Perhaps the honorable senator did not follow the speaker as closely as did the pawn. At any rate, when the collection was announced, with his usual dignity of procedure and unusual expansion of soul, he extracted from somewhere in his clothing a two-dollar bill, wound it around a finger, leaving two flaring ends extending like two tongues, telling of the senator's munificence. But the speaker continued and the ardor of the senator's soul was cooling rapidly. Soon he turned to his wife and said, 'I suppose I must put this in.' She told him that she would investigate her resources, and after a patient search in her reticule she fished out a small silver coin, I should judge about the size of a

quarter of a dollar. He replaced his long exploited bankbill in his pocket, and between them the silver piece reached the contribution box. My thoughts reverted to the story of Ananias and Sapphira; but comparisons are odious.

"I little dreamed that in a few short months I, too, should be honored by election to the Ananias Club. This unique club does not altogether consist of confirmed liars and intentional deceivers, though doubtless some of these slip in unawares, but on the contrary the chances of admittance improve as you approach the naked truth, for no man is so obnoxious, even so dangerous, as he who goes about big with facts and telling the truth about everybody. Society trembles at the sound of his voice and quickly conspires to force him into the Ananias Club. Amid modern complications the truth is to be handled very discreetly and often dealt with on very narrow margins. To illustrate, my friend Smith called for a certain number on his telephone; the girl responded, 'Line in use.' After a while he called again. Answer, 'Line in use.' Waiting patiently, he again called. Third reply, 'Line in use.' His heated nerves called for relief and he shouted, 'I don't believe it!' 'What!' said the girl, 'do you mean to call me a liar?' Friend Smith bethought himself and drawled out, 'No, I don't mean to call you a liar, but I do think you handle the truth with penurious parsimony.' Thus was the truth stifled by a strabismic subterfuge and the Ananias Club deprived of a deserved member.

"You will gather from the preceding narrative that it is not necessary to falsify in order to attain to membership in the Ananias Club, but simply to be pronounced a liar by competent authority. You will also mark the degrees which grade up to the acme of distinction in the club: unintentional deceit, plain every-day untruth, the intentional liar and the wilful liar. At one leap I reached the highest grade as truly hereinafter related. A certain distinguished statesman who is a law

unto himself concluded in his hour of power to renounce the vagaries of his youth and to cast off certain ideas of civil service obligations which his political wisdom had outgrown and which really were somewhat in the way of his ambitious control of men and party. I took occasion to write an article on his downfall from his early idealism. When he was shown my clear and lucid description of his apostasy he demanded proof, which I think I fairly produced from his own youthful productions which he had been bold enough to print. As a reward he loudly appointed me an Ananias of the highest grade and directed me into the path in which Ananias and his wife had preceded me. The calling and election was sure, the authority of the highest competency, and I feel assured that no one will dare to assail my position if the power that made me enters upon a third lease of unrestrained authority.

"These remembrances of the Ananias Club, whose now famous membership is recruited daily from the ranks of the illustrious and previously honored, were suggested by the remarkable political circus now exhibiting over the United States of America. The rex-president and the ex-president of this rather opinionated and enlightened republic have been giving us, in truly Central American or Haytien style, a most weird and wanton presentation of the Ananias act. We are accustomed to the language of the gamin and the black-guard, in which the appellation 'liar' appears as regularly as the lamps in the illuminated vista of a city street by night, but when the high and mighty, those pre-eminently honored by the dear people, dingle over the country, shouting 'You're another,' and trying to prove each other to be the most astounding liar, bred especially for the perpetuation of the Ananias Club, it seems about time the gods held an empyrean council and took a hand in the salvation of our country's good name by consigning to the political wastebasket all pestiferous self-seekers and giving to our country's crying needs a man of the people who loves his country and his race more than his own paltry ambitions.

"Someone may ask when the rex-president and the ex-president joined the Ananias Club, and from leading and creditable members, whom, of course, you are

at liberty not to believe, I learn that the rex-president joined when he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in direct hostility to the pre-election promises of himself and his party, and I have heard it intimated that the ex-president joined when he allowed to stand unrebuked the lurid picture of himself charging up San Juan hill, his horse writhing under him amid smoke and thunder and bullets and buncombe. I disclaim any authority for the statements of the Ananias membership and must add to all of them, 'be that as it may.'

"Since my election I have assiduously read the Bible to discover what good there might be recorded of Ananias. I find that there were three of them, presumably not the same persons, at different epochs. Basing my differentiation on so good authority, I find the Ananias Club should be biblically composed of three sections cut vertically. The section of the High Priest Ananias, who had Paul beaten for proclaiming the truth; to this high priest section we must assign the rex-president and the ex-president, and none other need apply. The section of the disciple Ananias, who opened Paul's eyes; to this I assign myself and many other advocates of truth who have attempted to open the eyes of the public to the inconsistencies and apostasies of public men, and for that have met with the condemnation of the Scribes and Pharisees and by them been grouped as the sons of Ananias, whose rectitude is an abomination to them. Another who belongs to our class is a certain mirth-killing ancient whose name I forget, but who so loved the truth that he would not tell a lie, even in jest. The third and last section is of the worst known Ananias, composed of the rout and ruck of falsehood, who lie and cheat for their own gain and taint our nation's fame with the calumny that we are all cheats and liars. To this section belong the adulterators of the defenseless people's food and drink, the purloiners of the people's money through false weights and false pretensions, the financial sharks who gobble up the public's savings through corners and speculations, through promotion of unsound enterprises, through stock-watering and stock-jobbing, through crooked business and professional scoundrelism. What a blessing to the community it would be if the first section of the Ananias Club could be silenced

and the third section driven as sheep into a fold where their dark-dyed wool would make their true character apparent and unforgettable to the world!"

The Grilist here put the question, "Has your membership in the Ananias Club ever injured your reputation?" "Not in my own esteem," replied the Litterateur; "and,

moreover, you should be circumspect yourself, for your proclivity to rub in the truth has long since made you eligible, and, more than that, you may already have been named a member without your being aware of it."

Robert P. Brown

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY COMMENCEMENTS AT BROWN

NOTES FROM CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPERS

Providence, September 7, 1769.

On Thursday, the 7th of this instant was celebrated at Warren the first Commencement in the College of this Colony: when the following young Gentlemen Commenced Bachelors in the Arts, viz: Joseph Belton, Joseph Eaton, William Rogers, Richard Stites, Charles Thompson, James Mitchel Varnum and William Williams.

About Ten o'Clock A. M. the Gentlemen concerned in conducting the Affairs of the College together with the Candidates went in Procession to the Meeting House.

After they had taken their Seats respectively and the Audience were composed, the President introduced the Business of the Day with Prayer; then followed a salutatory Oration in Latin pronounced with much Spirit by Mr. Stites, which procured him great Applause from the learned Part of the Assembly. He spoke upon the advantages of Liberty and Learning and then mutual Dependence upon each other, concluding with proper Salutations to the Chancellor of the College, Governor of the Colony, &c, particularly expressing the Gratitude of all the Friends of the College to the Rev. Morgan Edwards, who has encountered many Difficulties in going to Europe, to collect Donations for the Institution and has lately returned.

The valedictorian took a most affectionate leave of his classmates. The Scene was tender—the Subject felt—and the audience affected.

The President concluded the Exercises with prayer.

The whole occasion was conducted with a Propriety and solemnity suitable to the occasion. The audience (consisting of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of this Colony and many from neighboring Governments) though large and crowded behaved with the utmost Decorum.

Not only the candidates but even the President were dressed in American manufactures.

Wednesday Sept 5 was celebrated in Providence the 2d Commencement.

Parties met at Courthouse about ten whence they proceeded to Rev. Joseph Snow's meeting-house in the following order: first the Grammar scholars, then the under classes, the candidates for degrees, the bachelors, the Trustees, Fellows, Chancellor, Governor, President.

After the business of the day a piece from Homer was pronounced by Master Billy Edwards one of the Grammar School Boys not nine years old. This as well as other performances gained applause from a politic and crowded audience and afforded Pleasure to the Friends of the Institution. But what greatly added to their Satisfaction was an opportunity of observing the Forwardness of the College Edifice, the first stone of which was laid not longer since than the latter end of May last and 'tis expected the Roof will be on next month. It is a neat Brick Building 150 Feet by 46, four Stories high, with a projection in the middle of 10 feet on each Side, containing an area of 63 Feet by 30, for a Hall, and other public Uses. The Building will accommodate upwards of a

hundred Students. Its Situation is exceeding pleasant and healthy, being on the Summit of a Hill, the Ascent easy and gradual, commanding an extensive Prospect Hills, Dales, Plains, Woods, Waters, Islands &c,—Who hath despised the Day of Small Things?

Wednesday 4th 1771, Anniversary Commencement. Procession met at ten and in the usual manner marched from College Hall to Rev. Mr. Snow's meeting house. An elegant Latin Salutatory was pronounced by Mr. Samuel Ward.

Wednesday the 2d was Commencement. Mr. Stites, candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, Spoke an Oration on the topic, female Education.

Held at Joseph Snow's Meeting House. Sept. 3, 1774.

A Company of Cadets we hear will appear in their Uniforms on Commencement Day and wait on his honour the Governor. Sept. 7, 1775.

Cadets under Col Nightingale escorted procession from the College Hall to Joseph Snow's meeting-house.

Mr. Foster spoke on the topic "Theatrical exhibitions Corrupt the Morals of Mankind and are prejudicial to the State.

Mr. Dorrance spoke on the necessity and great advantage of cultivating our own language.

Mr. Binney had a valedictory on a Plea for religious liberty.

The Company of Cadets in Uniforms made an elegant and truly military appearance and both in the Procession and Manoeuvres which they performed on the

College Green procured unusual Approbation, and convinced the Spectators that Americans are no less capable of military Discipline than Europeans. Sept. 2, 1775.

On Monday next at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon will begin in the College Library in the Town the public examination of the Senior Class in the liberal Arts and Sciences: at which Time and Place it is requested that the members of the Corporation attend as well as the ministers of the Gospel of all Denominations in this Vicinity and all other Gentlemen of a Liberal Education will be freely admitted.

On Wednesday following, being the day of the Anniversary Commencement (which will be private from Reasons drawn solely from the present unhappy Situation of this Country, the present Senior Class, being more numerous than any heretofore) the whole Corporation, agreeable to the College Charter, will meet as usual in the College Library to transact their Annual business.

Sept. 4, 1776, Commencement.

Usual procession from College to new Baptist meeting-house.

There were no commencement exercises from 1777 to 1782, the only college building being occupied as a barracks and afterwards as a hospital by the American and French troops, and the students being scattered. The next commencement was held in 1783, and the diplomas then conferred bore a new seal, the second of the three adopted by the University.

PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Saturday, June 15. Alumnae Association at Sayles Gymnasium, 4 p. m. Scenes from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Women's College campus, 5 p. m.

Sunday, June 16. Baccalaureate, 4:30 p. m.

Monday, June 17. Class day. Middle campus, 2:30 p. m., band concert. 3 p. m., class exercises (oration, poem and addresses). Other class day functions as usual, including evening illumination.

Tuesday, June 18. Phi Beta Kappa, 9:30 a. m. Ivy day exercises, 10:30 a. m. Providence Opera House, "The Magistrate," Sock and Buskin play, 3 p. m. As-

sociated Alumni dinner at Lyman Gymnasium, 6:30 p. m. Pembroke Hall, women seniors' reception, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, June 19. 144th commencement. Exercises at meeting house as usual. Afternoon speakers at Sayles Hall: President Faunce, Governor Pothier, James Ford Rhodes and Louis D. Brandeis. W. V. Kellen, '72, will preside. Baseball, Brown vs. Alumni, 4 p. m. President's reception at Sayles Hall, 8-11 p. m.

Thursday, June 20. Corporation meeting, 10:15 a. m. Baseball, Yale vs. Brown p. m.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-
take to return manuscripts sent to it for
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sufficient postage.*

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

We have borrowed the title of one of Bulwer's novels as best expressing the query that rises to the mind in contemplating the student as he steps upon the platform to receive his diploma. He is now realizing what seemed to him six or even four years ago an almost unattainable ambition. That its relative importance has dwindled with nearness of approach only confirms it as a real and not a nominal attainment. But, relatively to the past, his diploma is an honorable distinction, the testimonial to a degree of preparation for life beyond the reach of the great majority of his contemporaries. *What will he do with it?* Will he recognize the truth that he has been favored beyond most men of his generation, chosen by fate in preference to many that were more promising or meritorious, and will he accept his college education as a sacred trust conferred upon him for the benefit of his less favored fellows? Will he assume it as a charge not to be buried away through cowardice or selfishness, but to be increased by employment for others? Will he regard it as an obligation to sympathy and patience with those who have lacked his advantages?

Will he recognize, though with bitter regret, his failure to make the most of his golden opportunities, and will he shape from that regret a bond to hold him more strictly to his duty in the future? Will he now put aside childish things, the absurd appraisals, the false perspectives, the misapplied loyalties of the undergraduate, and see things as they are in relation to actual life, with a mature eye that looks before and after? In short, will he make his college training so effective in the service of humanity that men shall covet the same advantage for their children and through them for the world? Or will he—but let us not reverse the shield. The answer will soon be given in the case of every student, not spoken with the lips, which may excuse, but with the life which reveals. Alma Mater sends forth every son and daughter with her blessing and follows them with her watchful pride. May none disappoint her!

BIG UNIVERSITIES

Every once in a while an item goes the rounds of the public prints in which the fact is noted that Columbia University stands numerically at the head of American universities. According to the latest statistics it has 7938 students, while California comes second with 5724, Harvard third with 5674, Cornell fourth with 5609, Michigan fifth with 5452, Chicago sixth with 5390, Pennsylvania seventh with 5220 and Wisconsin eighth with 5015. These are extraordinary totals to most readers, and especially to alumni of colleges the size of Brown, which has never quite reached the one-thousand mark. But in some cases, notably that of Columbia, they are misleading because they are so liberally inclusive of short-term students.

The Columbia Alumni News, printing the statistics "by request and under protest," takes occasion to show how unrepresentative they are of real scholastic conditions. It admits that a certain comfortable sense of superiority is induced by the publication of figures that put Columbia far in the lead of all its neighbors; but it believes, and rightly, that there is something above and beyond mere bigness, and that it is unfortunate to lay excessive stress on such figures of student attendance. It says:

Prestige, influence, service, can hardly be measured by registration totals. Look for a moment at the list. Johns Hopkins, ranking twenty-seventh, has as much more scientific prestige than Yale, ranking sixteenth, as the latter has more influence in 'polite learning' (shall we say) than Pennsylvania, ranking seventh. Except tentatively, perhaps, the mere fact that one university receives fees from a thousand more students than another is absolutely nugatory as an indication of its relative efficiency as an educational unit."

Of Columbia's expansive figures, the Alumni News frankly says that more than two thousand of the students included in the total of 7938 are registered at the summer school for a period of only six weeks; that 1476 are at Teachers' College (where only one in nine or ten is a man); that six hundred are women at Barnard College, and that 1279 are graduate students from other institutions pursuing courses for higher degrees. The undergraduate men students together, professional and non-professional, make up only one-fifth of the total.

It is no discredit to Columbia that it is educating so many young men and women in so many and various ways, but, as the Alumni News says, its numerical lead is due to two large schools, outside of which the attendance is not at all remarkable; in fact in some schools the attendance "is noticeably low as compared with other institutions." Probably the number of A. B. students at Columbia is very small. Probably there are several colleges in New England where the humanities are the main educational interest of a larger group of undergraduates.

The worship of bigness in our American colleges is a familiar evil. Large freshman classes are everywhere hailed with joy unconcealed. As an evidence that a college is approved by the public, a generous number of newcomers each fall is welcome; but too much emphasis has been laid upon mere numbers.

TEACHING TEACHERS

The state of Rhode Island through the State Board of Education will provide scholarships in Brown University for graduate students in education.

By act of the last legislature the State Board of Education is authorized to provide, in co-operation with Brown University, graduate courses of instruction in the

principles and practice of education, and to offer scholarships in such courses to persons of proper character and acquirements. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of five thousand dollars is appropriated annually. The purpose is to offer adequate preparation for college graduates who are fitting themselves for positions as superintendents of schools, principals of elementary schools, principals of high schools and teachers in high schools. By this enlargement of its work the state completes to a degree the provision for the preparation of teachers and school officials. The work of professional preparation of teachers of the elementary schools has for a long time been admirably conducted at the Rhode Island Normal School. Through this co-operation with the state board the university is brought into most intimate relations with the public school system of the whole state. This new relation promises to be one of mutual helpfulness and inspiration.

For nearly twenty years the university has maintained courses in education with special reference to the professional preparation of teachers for high schools. To this is due the fact that the percentage of high school teachers in the state who have received professional preparation is larger than that in any other state. This work done by Brown University has received wide recognition throughout the country and is favorably known from Maine to California. In his book on the "Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools" Professor J. Franklin Brown, after considering all the different methods for preparing teachers professionally for high schools both in this country and in Europe, closes with these words:

"In state certification California leads the way. In institutional activity Brown University and the Providence high schools are making an enviable record. Let us hope that other states and other institutions will speedily follow their example."

The present plan of co-operation will easily give Brown University a still greater prominence in this field of work. Besides the work of training high school teachers the university has also offered some preparation for principals of high schools and principals of elementary schools.

All this work is now definitely to be enlarged and developed under the direc-

tion of Professor Jacobs. To assist Professor Jacobs, Professor Stephen S. Colvin, professor of psychology in the University of Illinois, has been called to the professorship of educational psychology in Brown University. Professor Colvin comes to the university with a rich experience and a wide reputation. At one time he was acting director of the School of Education of the University of Illinois; he has been engaged from time to time in inspecting the high schools of Illinois. A book recently published by Professor Colvin, "The Learning Process," has been received by educators with marked favor.

At Brown University Professor Colvin will lecture on educational psychology and will have in charge the practice teaching of students preparing for secondary school work. He will also conduct the course entitled "A Practical Introduction to Teaching." In addition to this he will offer a course in experimental education. This course is in a new field and one arousing much interest everywhere. There is no doubt that the course will be of benefit and inspiration to the whole teaching force in the state.

Professor Jacobs will continue the

courses offered before, and in addition will give a new course on educational administration, designed especially for superintendents of schools and principals. This course will study the problems of educational administration particularly as they present themselves in the state of Rhode Island and in its cities and towns; and to the solution of these problems it will bring the varied experiences and experiments which have found place in the educational system of other states, as well as in European countries. The co-operation of men actively engaged in important administrative work will be earnestly sought, and has already been promised.

The cordial relations which exist between the university and the schools of Providence and the neighboring cities offers a unique opportunity and one not easily duplicated. The whole outlook for the future is especially inspiring, and doubtless many students will be attracted widely throughout the country and come to Brown to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. It is clearly apparent the foundations for a prosperous graduate school of education are being successfully laid.

THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY

O rose of dawn! O gold-heart lily of noon!
 O purple passion-flower of swooning eve!
 White-stoled Mnemosyne 'neath summer stars!
 Wraith, amid wintry snow-swirl, not less pure,
 But only more abiding! Thou to me
 A spirit hast and being, and art proud
 Of the great task that won thee from the skies
 To be a rare soul's marble memory!

Harry Lyman Koopman

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

AS WE GO TO PRESS

The endowment fund has reached the encouraging figures of \$921,810.68. Mr. Robert Knight's gift of \$25,000 lifted it above the nine hundred thousand mark.

The Cammarian Club of June 3 elected the following juniors: Snell, Letts, Starkweather, Taber, Sullivan, Bass, Robinson, Ashbaugh, Crowther, Redington, Walker and Kulp.

On June 2 at the Intercollegiate games in Philadelphia Taber, Captain-elect of the Brown Track and Field Team, ran the famous John Paul Jones of Cornell a tie in the mile. This is the best achievement to date by a Brown man in the national championship. Bartlett of Brown won third place in the shot put. Total points for Brown 6.

SECOND AT SPRINGFIELD

Brown took second honors at the New England intercollegiate games in Springfield, May 18, Dartmouth finishing first. A. E. Bartlett of Brown beat the best previous record of the association for putting the shot, making 45 feet, 8 inches. F. Burns of Brown was second in the 100-yard dash and first in the 220-yard dash. W. H. Marble of Brown was fourth in the 220-yard low hurdles. W. R. Waterman of Brown was fourth in the two-mile run. N. S. Taber of Brown won the mile run. A. E. Bartlett of Brown was second in the discus throw.

The standing of the several colleges, together with the points won, is as follows: Dartmouth 46, Brown 23, Tech. 16, Bates 12, Wesleyan 10, Colby and Vermont 8 each, Maine 6½, Bowdoin 6, Holy Cross, Williams and Worcester Tech. 5 each, Trinity 2½, Amherst 1.

The Brown team and its trainers deserve congratulations. Field and track sports have had a substantial boom in Providence this year.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The gift of \$2000 to Brown University for the establishment of a scholarship fund to be known as the "David W. Hoyt Scholarship Fund" has been voted by the Alumni Association of the Providence

English High School. The fund is named in honor of the veteran principal of the school.

It is provided that beneficiaries of the fund be designated by the principal or acting principal, subject to the approval of the head of the university, preference being given to a graduate of English High. If at any time in the future the English High School shall cease to exist, such beneficiaries may be designated by the president of Brown.

FIRE ESCAPES

Manning Hall and Rhode Island Hall have been equipped with fire escapes. These are part of the changes ordered by the city building inspector which are being made in all the buildings to guard against danger from fire. The gymnasium has been safeguarded by a new door cut through the west wall, which will afford easy egress from the gymnasium floor in case of danger. All the buildings in which gatherings are to be held have already been equipped with devices to insure the opening of the doors.

BROWN MAN WINS MOHONK PRIZE

John Kent Starkweather, '13, is the winner of the Lake Mohonk premium for an essay on international arbitration. The premium is one of \$100 offered by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which is held each year at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. There were about 70 competitors for the prize.

The Brown Herald says: "The winning of the prize offered by the Lake Mohonk Conference on the subject of international arbitration by a Brown undergraduate brings credit not only to the man who secured it, but to the university as well. To write the best essay for a contest which is open to students in all the universities and colleges of America is no small accomplishment. The honors are shared to a considerable extent by the institution at which the winner is a student."

TECH. BEATS BROWN

Last year M. I. T. beat Brown overwhelmingly on the field and track. This

year (May 4) at Brookline Brown was not beaten till the final event, the pole vault, was contested. The final score was 64-61 in favor of Tech.

Bartlett of Brown was easily the star of the meet, capturing all three of the weight events and taking second in the high jump. It was his work that kept the team in the running, as Brown was handicapped by the absence of its crack sprinter, Burns, who was unable to compete on account of a bad leg.

ELECTIONS TO SIGMA XI

Sigma Xi has announced the list of graduates and seniors who have been elected to the society. The graduates are Miss Audrey Mallett, Providence, and L. A. Round, '10, Clayville. The seniors are Miss Annie Pickles, Providence; Miss Florence B. Southwick, Pawtucket; A. F. Buddington, West Mystic, Conn.; T. B. Farnsworth, Providence; P. H. Francis, Providence; J. D. Guillimette, Pawtucket; R. R. Martel, Pawtucket; I. R. Smith, Arlington, N. J.; H. C. White, Providence, and A. B. Williams, Riverside.

PHI BETA KAPPA

The annual elections to Phi Beta Kappa are as follows:

Seniors—W. R. Burgess, J. C. Elms, Jr., C. F. Gifford, A. H. Gretsche, R. P. Hawes, J. S. Hodgson, R. G. Hurlin, A. F. Newell, J. H. Williams, H. E. Wolfe.

Juniors—W. L. Dealey, H. A. Grout, A. P. Martin, W. H. Snell, J. K. Starkweather, W. M. Sullivan, W. S. Taber, R. S. Thomson.

HICKS DEBATE

John K. Starkweather, '13, received the first prize of \$30 in the Hicks prize debate, May 14. The second and third prizes, of \$20 each, went to James J. McGovern, '14, and Walter H. Sprague, '14, respectively.

The junior team, composed of Carleton D. Morse, Louis I. Newman and John K. Starkweather, won the decision in the debate as a whole. They maintained the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That, assuming the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment, the United States should adopt a federal in-

come tax." The opposing sophomores were Walter H. Sprague, Nahum Morrill and James J. McGovern.

LOYAL TILL DEATH

The following letter is self-explanatory:
64 Buckingham St.,
Springfield, Mass., May 21, 1912
G. Edward Buxton, Jr., Sec.,
Brown University Endowment Fund,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find signed pledge as per your letter of the 11th.

It will probably interest you to learn that the signing of this pledge was the last thing Mr. Ladd did, as in less than ten minutes he died from hemorrhage after an illness of five months.

When the amount is due, if you will kindly communicate with me, I will send you a check in his name.

Very truly yours,
Edna Rogers Ladd
(Mrs. Erroll Stevens Ladd)

BROWN 5, VERMONT 2
BROWN

| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| Crowther, s. s..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Dike, r. f..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f..... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Conzelman, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Totals | 29 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 2 |
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Runs—Crowther, Dike, Loud, Snell, Durgin—5; Williams, Winkler—2. Stolen base—Durgin. Two base-hits—Crowther, Mayforth. Three-base hit—Loud. Sacrifice hits—Mayforth, Dowd. Struck out—By Conzelman 7; by Winkler 6. First base on balls—Off Conzelman 4; off Winkler 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Winkler—Snell, Crowther. Umpire—Lincoln. Attendance—1500.

BROWN 11, COLGATE 9
BROWN

| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| Crowther, s. s..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Dike, r. f..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f..... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan, l. f..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| K. Nash, s. s..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 5 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durgin, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| R. Nash, c. f. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Redington, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Warner, p. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|---|----|---|---|
| Totals | 30 | 5 | 27 | 7 | 3 |
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Brown | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colgate | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Runs—Crowther 2, Dike, Loud, Snell, Durgin 2, Dukette, Reilly, R. Nash 2—11; McLaughlin 2, Kingston 2, Hammond 2, Rich, Perrin 2—9. Stolen bases—Dukette, Snell, R. Nash, McLaughlin. Two-base hit—Durgin. Three-base hit—McLaughlin. Home run—Hammond. Sacrifice hit—Dike. Struck out—By Redington 3; by Warner 9; by McLaughlin 11. First base on balls—Off Redington 4; off Warner 1; off Perrin 4; off McLaughlin 5. Wild pitch—Redington. Hit by pitched ball—By Perrin—Dike. First base on errors—Brown 3; Colgate 5. Umpire—Byrne. Time—2h. 10m. Attendance—1500.

BROWN 1, CORNELL 3

BROWN

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
| Crowther, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| K. Nash, s. s. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Warner, p. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| *Henry | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Totals | 28 | 2 | 24 | 11 | 1 |
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Cornell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Runs—Butler, Halsted, Keller—3; R. Nash—1. Struck out—By Nisbet 6. First base on balls—Off Nisbet 1; off Warner 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Warner 1. Two-base hit—Halsted. Sacrifice hits—Halsted, Keller, K. Nash. Sacrifice fly—Shirick. Umpires—Hughes and Donohue of Elmira. Time—1h. 20m.

*Batted for Warner in ninth.

BROWN 3, RHODE ISLAND 0

BROWN

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
| Crowther, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| K. Nash, s. s. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry, c. | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Tewhill, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cram, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Totals | 26 | 5 | 27 | 12 | 1 |
|--------|----|---|----|----|---|

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brown 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 x—3
Runs—Reilly, R. Nash 2—3. Stolen bases—Reilly, Foley. Three-base hit—Loud. Sacrifice hits—Cram 2, Newton. Sacrifice fly—Crowther. Double play—Meyer to Doll to Briden. Struck out—By Cram 11; by Meyer 4. First base on balls—Off Cram 1; off Meyer 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Cram—Briden, Foley. Left on bases—Brown 4; Rhode Island 5. Umpire—Lincoln. Time—1h. 55m.

BROWN 11, LAFAYETTE 2

BROWN

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
| Crowther, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| K. Nash, s. s. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dike, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Conzelman, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 37 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Runs—Snell 3, K. Nash 2, Crowther 2, Conzelman 2, Loud—11; Critchlow, Wright—2. Stolen base—Dukette. Home runs—Snell, Critchlow. Two-base hits—Dannehower, Reilly. Sacrifice hit—Crowther. Struck out—By Fager 11; by Conzelman 10. First base on balls—Off Conzelman 2; off Fager 4. Wild pitch—Fager. Passed ball—Wright. Left on bases—Brown 7; Lafayette 6. Umpire—Graham. Time—1h. 55m.

BROWN 3, YALE 1

BROWN

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
| Crowther, r. f. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| K. Nash, s. s. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Conzelman, p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|---|----|---|---|
| Totals | 30 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 2 |
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Brown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Runs—Crowther, Snell, Durgin—3; Riddel—1. Stolen bases—Crowther, K. Nash, R. Nash, Merritt. Two-base hit—Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Dukette 2, Crowther. Struck out—By Conzelman 9; by Hartwell 2. First base on balls—Off Conzelman 3; off Hartwell 1. Left on bases—Yale 5; Brown 4. Umpire—Bedford. Time—1h. 50m.

BROWN 13, NOTRE DAME o
BROWN

| | ab | 1b | po | a | e |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Crowther, r. f..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Dukette, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tewhill, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| K. Nash, s. s..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Snell, c. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry, c. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Loud, l. f..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dike, l. f..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Durgin, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| R. Nash, c. f..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Warner, p. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cram, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 0 |

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brown 2 4 3 3 0 0 1 0 x—13
Runs—Reilly 3, Warner 3, Crowther 2, K. Nash 2, Dukette, Snell, R. Nash—13. Stolen bases—K. Nash, Crowther. Two-base hits—Reilly 2, K. Nash. Three-base hit—Loud. Sacrifice hits—R. Nash, Greenfield. Double plays K. Nash to Tewhill; Reilly to Durgin to Reilly. Struck out—By Warner 2; by Cram 2; by Berger 2; by Regan 3. First base on balls—Off Warner 2; off Cram 1; off Berger 3; off Regan 2; off Kelly 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Berger—R. Nash. First base on errors—Brown 3. Left on bases—Brown 7, Notre Dame 5. Umpire—McLaughlin. Time—2h.

GAMES PLAYED AND TO COME

Saturday, April 6, Providence International League at Melrose Park, Providence, 2-1.
Wednesday, April 10, Bowdoin at Providence, 5-4.
Saturday, April 13, Wesleyan at Providence, 5-2.
Wednesday, April 17, Massachusetts "Aggies" at Providence, 10-1.
Saturday, April 20, Princeton at Providence, 1-2.
Wednesday, April 24, Bates at Providence, 3-2.
Saturday, April 27, University of Pennsylvania at Providence, 9-3.
Wednesday, May 1, Vermont at Providence, 5-2.
Saturday, May 4, Colgate at Providence, 11-9.
Tuesday, May 7, Cornell at Ithaca, 1-3.
Wednesday, May 8, Princeton at Princeton. Rain; no game.
Friday, May 10, Rhode Island College at Providence, 3-0.
Saturday, May 11, Lafayette at Providence, 11-2.
Wednesday, May 15, Yale at New Haven, 3-1.
Saturday, May 18, Notre Dame at Providence, 13-0.
Wednesday, May 22, Harvard at Cambridge, 5-4.
Saturday, May 25, Holy Cross at Providence, 2-3.

Thursday, May 30, Yale at Providence, rain.
Saturday, June 1, Amherst at Amherst, 0-3.
Wednesday, June 5, Tufts at Providence.
Saturday, June 8, Harvard at Providence.
Wednesday, June 12, Amherst at Providence.
Friday, June 14, Cornell at Providence.
Saturday, June 15, Holy Cross at Worcester.
Wednesday, June 19, Alumni at Providence.
Thursday, June 20, Yale at Providence.

TENNIS MEETS

May 3, Union at Schenectady, won by Brown, 5-1.
May 4, Williams at Williamstown, a tie, 3-3.
May 8, Wesleyan at Providence, indefinitely postponed.
May 15, Harvard at Cambridge, lost to Harvard, 0-9.
May 18, Trinity at Providence, won by Brown, 4-2.
May 22, Alumni at Providence.
May 25, University of Minnesota at Providence, lost to Minnesota, 1-2.
May 27-29, N. E. I. L. T. A. at Longwood.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

The German Club has completed its first year as a college organization. Its meetings have been well attended and much interest in it has been shown, both by the students and by the instructors in German. Its success has warranted its continuance, and it will become a permanent organization. The officers for next year are: L. I. Newman, '13, president; Miss A. Bourgeois, '13, vice-president; W. F. Buehler, '14, treasurer; Miss H. L. Dealey, '14, secretary.

The interclass meet, held May 9 on Andrews Field, resulted in a victory for the freshmen by eight points. Two Brown records were broken. The introduction of the javelin throw was a feature.

Senior sings have been held on the Union plaza a number of evenings.

The 1913 editors have taken charge of the Daily Herald. R. D. Robinson is chairman and F. H. Guild and H. F. Osteyee members of the new managing board.

John Henry Williams, '12, of North Adams, Mass., won the gold medal for his oration, "An Ishmael Among Nations," at the Gaston prize medal competition in oratory, May 7. This oration was the same with which he won honorable mention in the New England oratorical league contest a few days previously, when A. D. Welch of Bowdoin won first honors.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Gorham of the biological department spoke, April 29, before the Meshanticut Park Improvement Association, on the "Mosquito problem, its causes and its remedies." A large audience of members and their friends was present to hear Professor Gorham, whose suggestions as to preventing the breeding of the mosquitoes will be put into practice by the association. About two weeks ago Professor Gorham had a corps of men go over the ground that his lecture covered noting the topographical features of the country and also compiling a large map of the Meshanticut river basin. The map is now on exhibition in Rhode Island Hall and shows the drainage of Angell's pond, Meshanticut lake and Ralph's pond, along the shores of which the mosquitoes are bred.

Two members of the faculty are to engage in summer school work during the coming summer. Professor Camillo Von Klenze of the department of German has been appointed to the faculty of the Columbia University Summer School and will give courses in "The history of German literature" and "The German drama of the nineteenth century." In addition to these regular courses, Professor Von Klenze will deliver two special lectures, one on "The evolution of the Faust legend" and the other, which is to be given in German, on "The German novel." M. Gilbert Chinard, instructor in French, will give courses in French at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter.

Professor MacDonald has been elected a non-resident member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for October, 1911, contain a paper by Professor MacDonald on "Some bibliographical desiderata in American history."

Professor Koopman is building a house on Taber av.

Professor Jacobs has lectured recently before the Rhode Island Normal School, the teachers of Pawtucket and at Peace Dale. May 17 he lectured before the Sarah E. Doyle Club of Providence on "Play in childhood and maturity." This summer he has engaged to lecture on "The principles of education" at the Summer School of the University of Vermont, and also to give a lecture before the Summer School of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., on "The pupil with a purpose."

Frederick Taft Guild's completion of twenty years service as registrar of Brown University was observed recently by members of the faculty at a social meeting at the home of President Faunce by the presentation of a handsome leather-bound booklet containing a testimonial and the signatures of many mem-

bers of the corporation and faculty. The booklet was printed by D. Berkeley Updike at the Merrymount Press, Boston, and was bound in full brown crushed levant morocco at the bindery in the John Carter Brown Library. The testimonial reads: "It is more than twenty years since you assumed the office of registrar of Brown University. The position is one of great responsibility and peculiar difficulty. On the one hand it requires promptness and precision, cold business judgment and at times rigor in the enforcement of rules. On the other hand, it involves daily personal contact with young men whose plastic natures need the human touch. We wish to record our appreciation of your unfailing faithfulness to the obligations of your office and your tact in combining the friend and the financier. Your books reveal the clear head, methodical habits and scrupulous accuracy of the high-minded man of business, and your firm dealing has saved the university much delay and loss. Yet you have uniformly shown such patience, courtesy and brotherly consideration that every student knows you for a friend, and many seek your counsel and help in matters remote from your official duties. Your relations with members of the corporation and faculty have been equally happy. We greet you as warm personal friends. We express our sense of the great value of your services to Brown University. We utter the hope that you may continue to serve it for many years." Besides the names of the present corporation and faculty, ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews and former Professors John M. Manly of Chicago, Dr. Charles V. Chapin and J. Franklin Jameson of Washington also signed the memorial.

Alumni

1849

The portrait of Dr. James B. Angell, a photograph of which has recently been placed in the John Hay Library, was painted by William M. Chase, and not as stated in the May number of the Monthly.

1853

The address of the Rev. L. C. Manchester is now 42 Davis st., Wollaston, Mass.

Colonel and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard have sailed for Europe, to spend the summer in France with their son-in-law and daughter, the Marquis and Marquise d'Andigné.

1861

Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., has sent in his resignation, to take effect June 30. Immediately following his long and conspicuous service as editor of Zion's Advocate,

Portland, Me., 1873-1905, Dr. Burrage entered upon his duties at Togus. During the greater part of this time he has been, by appointment of the governor, state historian of Maine, a position which he will still retain. Always one of the most industrious of men, he has fairly earned the vacation which he will spend with his family in Europe. His daughters will sail in June, and he and Mrs. Burrage will follow them early in July. How long they will remain abroad is uncertain. Even in his vacation Dr. Burrage will not be idle, but will pursue certain historical researches with reference to the beginnings of colonial life in what is now the State of Maine. He has been a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University since 1901, and has long been favorably known to Brown men as the author of "Brown University in the Civil War."

1862

Hon. Isaac W. Brooks of Torrington has been elected vice-president of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution.

1865

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark will occupy Grey Crag at Newport, this season, if Mr. Clark's health will permit.

1873

William E. Foster has just issued his thirty-fourth annual report as librarian of the Providence Public Library. He reports an addition of 8520 volumes, with a total of 157,200; a circulation of 226,474 volumes, and a registration of 12,331 borrowers.

1874

Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., is treasurer of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion. The home for fallen young women, which is maintained by the league, is at 701-3 Massachusetts av., Boston.

1876

Clarkson A. Collins lectured on historic Sicily at the Moses Brown School, Providence, on April 26.

1877

Christopher Marble Lee, associate justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, died at his home, in Providence, May 20, 1912. His death was caused by neuralgia of the heart and was entirely unexpected. He was born in Newport, Oct. 18, 1854, the son of Thomas J. and Mary Lewis Lee. He was graduated from the Newport High School in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and, after practising six years in Newport, came to Providence in 1885. He was a member of the Providence Common Council in 1904 and 1905, was chosen clerk of the Sixth District Court in 1905, and in 1906 was made the first associate justice of that court. He was elected associate justice of the Superior Court in 1909. He served as a member of the Providence Park Commission since 1908. He was a member of the West Side Club, the Providence Camera Club and the

University Club. He married, in 1881, Miss Laura Chandler Gardiner, who survives him.

1881

A. B. Corthell, chief engineer of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has completed plans for a scenic electric railway up Mt. Washington. It will be nearly 20 miles long and will circle the mountain two and one-half times. Work will begin upon it at once.

1882

J. Milton Payne of Pawtucket has been elected grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Rhode Island.

1885

Duncan A. Cattanch, a former well-known resident of Providence and business man in Pawtucket, was shot at Pueblo, Col., April 20, dying less than two hours later in a hospital. The city of Pueblo is stirred up over the tragedy, as Mr. Cattanch had been ticket agent at the Union Station there for 18 years and was well known and very popular. A fog, the third in that vicinity for over a decade, was responsible indirectly for Mr. Cattanch's death. He had been working for a friend at the Pueblo station and was on his way home at 2 a. m. The vapor was so heavy that he entered the wrong door yard. Daniel Davis, a boarder in the house, was aroused by the noise of the gate and, opening the front door, fired at the approaching figure, at the same time ordering him to hold up his hands. According to testimony at the coroner's inquest, Mr. Cattanch held up both hands and at the same time admonished Mr. Davis not to fire again. He tried to explain that he was a deputy sheriff and had his badge on, also that he was on his way home and had entered the yard by mistake. He lowered his right hand, and as he was turning to leave the yard, to show his badge inside his coat, Davis fired again. The second bullet entered Mr. Cattanch's abdomen. Davis was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree. Mr. Cattanch was hurried to a hospital following the tragedy. The night was so foggy that the automobile used as an ambulance became lost for a short time, and several members of the family were also unable to find their way to the place before he died. Mr. Cattanch was popular while at Brown University. In the absence of the president of the class during the latter part of his senior year, he was selected to fill the position. After his graduation with the degree of A. B. and A. M. he entered the business of manufacturing copal varnishes with his father at Pawtucket, and while there married Miss Mary Dexter. He went to Colorado 19 years ago. He is survived by a widow and four children, two boys and two girls; also by his mother, Mrs. Agnes H. Cattanch; two sisters and three brothers.

1886

George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard, has been appointed by the Harvard corporation exchange professor

to France for the academic year beginning next fall. Professor Wilson was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1863. He was graduated from Brown in 1886 and took his master's and doctor's degrees at Brown in 1888 and 1889, respectively. He studied for the next few years at Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris and Oxford, and in 1894 became associate professor of political science at Brown, being made full professor the year following. He was made an instructor at the United States Naval Academy in 1900 and at Harvard in 1907. In 1910 he was made a professor at Harvard. Professor Wilson is regarded as a leading authority on international law and has written extensively in this field.

Edwin Stanley Thompson, editor of the Mount Airy World, a fortnightly magazine published at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is issuing a series of articles on Providence, as a preparation for those of his readers who purpose attending the ninth summer meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, to be held at the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf during the last week in June.

1887

Frank S. Dietrich is United States district judge in Idaho. He has just prepared for the American School of Correspondence an "instruction paper" of 75 pages on the "Law of Bankruptcy."

1890

John L. Alger, principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, was one of the lecturers in connection with the recent anti-tuberculosis exhibition at Bristol, R. I.

1893

Professor Frank G. Lewis of Crozer Theological Seminary preached the baccalaureate sermon at that institution on June 2.

Frederic P. Ladd has just published a new book, entitled "The Last of the Puritans." The scene of the story is laid in Connecticut, and one of the principal characters is a young professor at Brown.

1894

Albert E. Thomas's operetta, "Little Boy Blue," terminated on May 4 a 26-week run in New York. It will be seen in a number of other cities next season.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer and their daughter, Miss Nancy Dyer, recently sailed for Europe to spend the summer abroad.

1895

The Standard (Chicago) of May 11 contained the following notice accompanied with a portrait: "April 7 marked the 10th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Peter C. Wright with the Central Church at Norwich, Conn. At the morning service an appropriate recognition of the fact was made by the pastor, who recalled some of the important events of the years in which he had been connected with the church. Mr. Wright came to the Central Church in 1902, after completing his course in

the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. From the beginning of his ministry Mr. Wright has taken a deep interest not only in the welfare of the church, but also in things pertaining to the well-being of the community. Large additions have been made to the membership of the church during his ministry, and the Sunday school connected with the church is one of the largest schools in the state, having a membership of nearly 500, with an average attendance of about 350. In his work for the men of the community Mr. Wright has been especially successful, and is at the present time the leader of a men's Bible class with a membership of 100. He has been prominently associated with the work of the state convention and has been a member of the committee of fifteen to whom was commissioned the duty of raising \$250,000 for the establishment of a fund, the income of which is to be used for aged ministers."

John F. Watts has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of Northampton, Mass., and began his pastorate there on Sunday, May 26. His address is 296 Main st., Northampton.

1897

Dr. Gregory D. Walcott of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., read a paper at the meeting of the Western Philosophical Association in Chicago.

Howard H. Utley, for three days a prisoner in the camp of the revolutionary leader, General Orozco, in Parral, Mexico, succeeded in escaping to American soil with his wife and family. Mr. Utley, who studied at the Colorado School of Mines following his graduation from Brown, was engaged in Mexico as a mining engineer, and at the time of the breaking out of the present revolution with its attendant outrages was agent for the Arizona Parral Mining Company with offices at Parral, Madero, according to Mr. Utley, is providing special trains for the Americans where he is able to do so. Mr. Utley and his family escaped on such a train after stealing from the camp of General Orozco at midnight. The streets of the town, when he left, were littered with scraps of clothing, paper and furniture, and stained with the blood of scores of helpless victims of the mob-like hordes of insurrectionists. Mr. Utley brought with him several photographs of these robbing bands. After their escape they went to Kansas City, where they are now staying temporarily. Mr. Utley is a son of A. G. Utley, '54, and a brother-in-law of Howard D. Wilcox of Providence, and lived here during his youth and until after his graduation from Brown. Before going to Mexico he was for a time connected with a mining company with offices at Louisville, Ky.

1898-1899

Frederick W. Murphy, '99, and David L. Fultz '98, announce that they have removed their offices from 299 Broadway to 41 Wall st., New York city, where they will continue the general practice of law under the firm name of Murphy & Fultz.

1899

The engagement is announced of Edward Everett Thompson and Mabel Hendrix, Syracuse University, '06.

Professor and Mrs. T. M. Phetteplace are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Thurston Mason Phetteplace, Jr., April 27, 1912.

1902

George Fred Paddock of Providence has returned from Santiago, Chile, where he recently completed nearly five years of service with the D. O. Mills astronomical expedition. He is to continue astronomical research work at the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal. Mr. Paddock was graduated from Brown in 1902, and since then his time has been practically entirely devoted to astronomical work, in which he made notable advances in a fellowship course of four years at the University of Virginia. He left this country, June 30, 1906, for the Santiago station, which was under the charge of Dr. Curtis. During his service in Chile he had a fund of experience, notable among which was the earthquake at Valparaiso. He travelled extensively about the mountains. Among his prized possessions are a number of excellent photographs of the country, also several excellent photographs he made of Halley's comet. The Mills expedition worked particularly in securing photographs of star clusters and nebulae, getting the positions of stars for the purpose of establishing their radial velocity and ascertaining whether or not they were travelling toward or away from one another.

1905

The engagement of Arthur S. Townsend and Cora H. Whittaker, '05, has been announced. Miss Whittaker is teacher of Latin in the Taunton High School, and Mr. Townsend is master of the Adams and Crouch Schools, Quincy, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. C. Schultz of Newburgh, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Higginson Schultz, to William Arnold Spicer, Jr., of Providence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gessner, at Oklahoma City, Okla., March 31, 1912, a daughter, Alfreda Elizabeth.

Philip Nanes is a teacher in the high schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. His address is 473 Hancock st.

1906

William W. Burton has been for three years director of the department of mathematics and science in the Secondary Industrial School, Columbus, Ohio, his home address being 1933 Hamilton av.

Born, May 11, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer of University av., Providence, a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth Mercer.

L. J. Luce is now with the law firm of Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour, 52 William st., New York city.

Born, May 4, 1912, to Arthur Leonard Flagg and Mary (White) Flagg, '08, a son, Edward Carlton Flagg.

Dr. Emery M. Porter is connected with the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and not with St. Luke's Hospital, as was erroneously stated in our last issue.

Louis I. Dexter is chief draftsman for Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc., structural steel contractors, 168 Madison av., New York city. His home address is 96 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1907

Oliver J. B. Henderson has removed from South Windham, Me., to Monson, Mass.

Clarence W. Way, M. D., ex-'07, has been elected vice-president of the Cape May County, N. J., Medical Society for the coming year.

C. M. Hamlin, treasurer of the Hamlin Lumber Co., Bangor, Me., will be located at Sherman Square Hotel, New York city, for a time.

Victor A. Schwartz is president and treasurer of the Newark Vegetable Ivory Button Co., whose plant is located at 60 Arlington st., Newark, N. J. He will not only come to commencement for his quinquennial, but will so bring Mrs. Schwartz with him.

1908

Erroll Stevens Ladd, ex-'08, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Ladd of 64 Buckingham st., Springfield, Mass., May 12, 1912, after an illness of several months with tuberculosis. He was 27 years old. Born in Springfield, Mr. Ladd was educated there and graduated from the Springfield High School, where he was prominent in athletics. When he came to Brown he held the interscholastic record for the mile run in the league with which the Springfield school was identified. Upon entering college he became a candidate for the track team and was captain of his class relay team in the annual inter-class games. He was also a member of the varsity basketball and swimming teams and held several offices in his class and college organizations. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Upon leaving college, at the end of his third year, he entered the employ of the American Locomotive Company in the Alco factory and spent a year and a half there, when he took a position as a salesman with the C. E. Whitten Automobile Company of Lynn, where he remained until forced by ill health to give up his work. On April 5, 1911, he married Miss Edna M. Rogers of Providence, who survives him, together with his parents.

Robert W. Burgess has resigned his instructorship at Purdue to accept a position as assistant in the department of mathematics at Cornell, where he will also pursue graduate studies.

Grey H. Wyman is studying for the doctor's degree at Columbia and is also an instructor in Latin in the Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, New York city.

The engagement of William C. Bitting, Jr., and Miss Gladys Bryant Smith, both of St. Louis, Mo., is announced.

Sophia Katherine (Urquhart), wife of Frank A. Walker, died suddenly from pulmonary embolism, April 13, 1912.

Second Lieutenant Sidney S. Winslow, C. A. C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Summerdale, and Marlow, Ala., and Millview, Fla., and take station at those points for duty in connection with field work on the "Progressive military map of United States."

1909

The address of Joseph Church, Jr., is now 27 Winter st., South Gardner, Mass. He announces the birth of his second child, a son, John Joseph Church, born April 22, 1912.

Lloyd W. Josselyn, ex-'09, librarian of the University Club of Chicago, has under his charge a very interesting library of the cultural type. The following are the percentages of the books under the different subjects: General and reference works, 9; philosophy, 2; religion, 3; sociology, 7; natural sciences, 2; useful arts, 1; fine arts, 2; amusements, 3; literature, except fiction, 22; fiction, 18; biography, 17; travel and description of countries, 6; history, 8. The fiction is mostly standard and the current portion is revised every year. The collection numbered, on March 1, '8098 volumes, 1923 having been added during the year; the circulation during the previous twelve months was 4619.

Joseph Price is in the government lighthouse service. His address is United States Lighthouse Service, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

1910

S. M. Kalberg has removed from Cleveland to Boston, where he is designing concrete structures for Stone & Webster.

1911

Mr. Ashton Harvey of New York announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Dorothy Harvey, to Mr. David Sherman Baker, ex-'11.

Robert W. Bingham, Jr., is teaching French and German in the Hallock School, Great Barrington, Mass.

Born, to John R. Winslow, ex-'11, and Alice Gammons Winslow, at Barton, Vt., a son, John Ashley Winslow.

1912

The engagement of William E. Sprackling of Cleveland, Ohio, ex-captain of the university football team, to Miss Anna Andrews Godding, daughter of Dr. Clarence M. Godding, '78, of Providence, is announced.

1914n

The address of H. S. Stanton is 129 West 29th st., New York city.

Alumnae

1896a

Dr. Ellen A. Stone, organizer of the first fresh-air school in America, spoke on the influence of fresh air on the human system, in connection with the recent anti-tuberculosis exhibition in Bristol, R. I.

1898n

The Providence Journal for May 12 pronounces the posthumous book of Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, "Providence in Colonial Times," easily the most notable work which has yet been done on Rhode Island history.

1905

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gay (Lulu B. Joslin), a daughter, Dorothy Joslin.

1908

The engagement of Nelly M. Evans and Walter E. Lounsbury, both of Port Chester, N. Y., has been announced.

1910

Agnes Marie Blain is teaching in Boise City, Idaho.

Carol B. Phillips, '08, Gertrude M. Allen, '10, Ruth C. Burroughs, '11, and Rachael Coolidge, ex-'11, expect to sail for Europe on June 29. They will visit Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Great Britain. Hope Davis, '06, will take a similar trip, starting a few days earlier.

At the annual meeting of the New York Alumnae Association the following officers were elected: President, Ida Fiske Thomson, '99; vice-president, Agnes Cawley, '04; treasurer, Alberda Brown Sherwood, '99; secretary, Miriam F. Slocum, ex-'00.

BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

A. E. Thomas, '94, who was to have spoken on "The Drama" at a recent smoker, was unavoidably out of town on that evening. In his place Charles B. Dana, '99, entertained the club with a recital of his experiences as a cub reporter, and Charles S. Stedman, '96, told the club about the Brown men in Albany and their organization. The usual good attendance was maintained, and, in addition, nineteen men took dinner at the club restaurant before the meeting.

On May 8, Stephen S. Colvin, '91, Ph. D., gave an address on "State Universities." Showing the gradual development of the western colleges from the time when Lincoln created the "Land Grant Institutions," he went on to compare the aims and ideals of the state universities of the Middle West with the eastern colleges. In the University of Illinois, for example, the content of the curriculum is approximately the same as at Brown, but the emphasis is different—practical, utilitarian, fitting for business—rather than liberal. The ideals of the two classes of institutions, de-

clared Professor Colvin, are gradually approaching each other. Touching the athletic situation, he said that the "summer ball" question has been treated exactly as at Brown. There was constantly a spirit of unrest in athletics, and the "conference" had not proved entirely satisfactory to all the colleges who were members.

Later Professor Colvin discussed briefly "A psychological method of detecting crime." All regretted that the lateness of the hour forbade practical experiments upon members of the club.

The baseball team stopped over at the club on the way from Princeton, and Coach Pattee was called upon for a speech. Responding with his usual readiness, he predicted that the 1912 nine would make a championship record.

Announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller, '97, had given an extra \$25,000 to the endowment fund.

H. G. Carpenter

FELLOWSHIPS FOR BROWN MEN AND WOMEN

Three women graduates of Brown have just received important scholarship honors from Bryn Mawr, Misses Morton, Brant and Campbell.

Miss Caroline Millard Morton of Providence was given a resident fellowship in classical archaeology, carrying with it \$525. She graduated from Brown in 1910 and the same year was awarded a scholarship in Greek literature at Bryn Mawr, where she has been studying the past year.

Another resident fellowship was offered to Miss Laura Cindarella Brant of Nooseneck, this being in physics. She graduated from Brown, taking both her A. B. in 1908 and A. M. in 1909, after which she went to Smith College, where she has been an instructor. She has not

announced that she will accept the scholarship.

Miss Gertrude Hildreth Campbell of Providence, who graduated from Brown last year and is taking advanced work here at the present time, was given a graduate scholarship of \$200 in English. She will go to Bryn Mawr next fall.

Albert A. Bennett of the class of 1910 has been awarded the Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor fellowship in mathematics at Princeton. This fellowship is the largest one of its kind in the United States, and allows the holder \$1000 to be spent in the advanced study of mathematics. Mr. Bennett will hold the fellowship for the year 1912-1913. Mr. Bennett made a special study of mathematics while at Brown, where he had the distinction of securing the degree of A. M. in three years. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

The Grand Army of the Republic Fellowship has been awarded to Harris M. Barbour for the academic year 1912-1913. Mr. Barbour is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy and has held the scholarship during the year past, at the same time giving assistance to Professor Everett in courses in philosophy and ethics. Mr. Barbour was graduated from Brown in 1906 and from Newton Theological Seminary three years later. The fellowship yields \$500 each year and the recipient of the award is appointed by President Faunce and approved by the Board of Fellows.

Robert Campbell Weed of Providence, Brown, 1909, has been appointed to the Edward Dyer Peters scholarship in mining in the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Sciences.

Romeo Raoul Martel of Pawtucket, Brown, 1912, has been given a university scholarship in civil engineering at Harvard.

Alfred Ernest Raia of Providence, Brown, 1914, is one of those who have been given the first assignment of aid from the Price Greenleaf Fund for 1912-13.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The fairy godmother hung her bonnet on the back of a chair and smoothed down the front breadth of her black gown.

"And now what's the trouble?" she demanded.

"It—it's about Roger," the weeping mother replied.

"And what about Roger?"

"He's just starting in college."

"Well, well! And did you bring me all this distance just to tell me that?"

"No. But there's a man in Chicago who claims he knows what he's talking about, and he says college boys are pretty nearly all profligates, and that 90 per cent. of them are drinkers, and I'm worried to death about Roger."

The fairy godmother slowly nodded.

"Come, come," she said; "there's nothing to worry over yet. If Roger wasn't pretty decently grounded I'd say keep him home and put him to work. But I have a good deal of

faith in the boy. And now listen. Hold Roger's allowance right down to peanuts and chewing gum. It's the old root of evil that wrecks boys. Money means mischief; and poverty means prudence. Put the spending money of the undergraduates on a war-time basis and the course in profligacy would be abandoned instantaneously. Let Chicago critics say what they please. It may do some good. Roger is all right—keep him so. Where is my bonnet?"

And the fairy godmother took her cane and went tapping along the polished floor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A professor in a Chicago technical school says that a man may have education and yet need civilizing, or, as he puts it, "A human being may be jammed full of German or geometry or biology, and yet be a barbarian." But need one use the language of barbarians to denounce the barbarians?—Springfield Republican.

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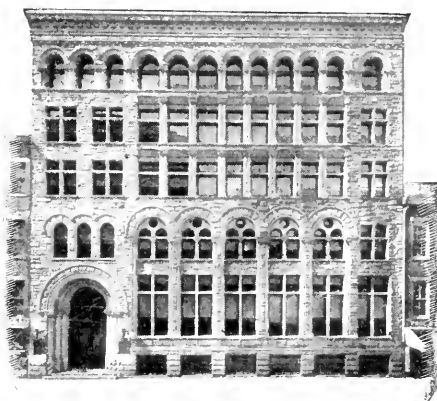
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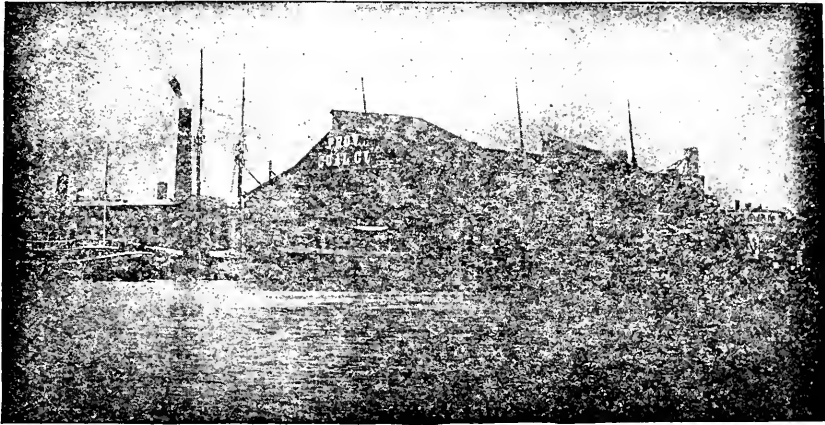
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